

# THE OLD ABE EAGLE.

GOLD. SILVER. COPPER. COAL. IRON AND MARBLE.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 11th, 1895.

WHOLE No. 523.

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Will practice in the Courts of Socorro, Lincoln,  
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REAL ESTATE  
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**Dr. S. H. Shedloski,**

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White Oaks, New Mexico.

**W. M. LANE,**  
Well Driller,

Contractor for team work of  
all kinds.

**W. F. BLANCHARD,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

White Oaks, New Mexico.

## WHITE OAKS IRON ORE.

Ever since the advent of the miner and prospector into this mineral region it has been known that immense bodies of iron ore existed in the locality of what now is White Oaks. The quantity of these deposits was not a question of serious consideration, because on every hand was visible the evidence of the practically unlimited extent of the ledges of this material. It only remained for experts, assayers and chemists to ascertain the value of the ore which appeared in such enormous quantities in the mountains in this vicinity. To this end the services of numerous assayers have been, from time to time, employed to make analytical tests of these ores, and their value has thus been fully ascertained. Out of a very large number of tests made which are now at our command we have selected the following, prepared by Mr. Morris B. Parker, and which shows a fair average of the whole. Samples for these tests were taken from three different localities as follows:

1st. West side Lone mountain, about three miles from White Oaks—	
Iron .....	65.52
Silica .....	3.00
Sulphur .....	.41
Phosphorus not determined.	
2d. From east side Lone mountain, about two and a half miles from White Oaks—	
Iron .....	63.1
Silica .....	6.3
Sulphur .....	.21
Phosphorus .....	.011
3d. From Jicarilla mountains, about eleven miles from White Oaks—	
Iron .....	62.2
Silica .....	8.3
Sulphur .....	.34
Phosphorus .....	.0031

It will be seen, by those familiar with the subject of iron ores, that those analyzed and reported above compare favorably with those in the great iron-producing localities of the world. In fact, very few are reported which excel us in the high grade and purity of their ores.

As we have heretofore intimated, it is not more than probable that these deposits, with beds of coal within so short a distance from them, will become the basis of a distinctive and paying iron industry whenever they shall be reached by railroad transportation connecting them with the markets of the country? Would not this alone justify and warrant the building of a road from some one of the lines already in operation not far distant from us?

It is probable that the Santa Fe road will be taken out of the hands of the receivers in the course of a few months. Then the problem of building extensions will come up. While it may be that the new management will pursue a conservative course, there would be nothing in that to prevent the company from building certain branches in New Mexico and Arizona that are greatly needed. The Santa Fe has not been the factor in the development of the southwest which it should have been, and the reason is that it has constructed but few branch lines. Its system consists almost entirely of its trunk lines, which fail to touch places that, though remote from the great routes of travel, would be developed if they had rail connection. This applies especially to some of the mining camps in the southern part of the territory. The Santa Fe should have built a line to White Oaks long ago, and also one from the north to the Mogollon country. The railroad at Silver City helps, but the route is very roundabout, and besides the wagon haul between Silver City and the Mogollons is too great to admit of the transportation of much ore.

These are mentioned merely by way of illustration. There may be places that need a railroad even more than either of the localities mentioned.—*Denver Republican.*

The Santa Fe company has been the "dog in the manger" as to this region ever since its construction into southern New Mexico. It would neither build a branch here nor permit another company to do so. It has industriously circulated false statements concerning the resources of this country, and whenever there has been any prospect for a road by a competing line it has laid every obstruction possible in its way. While we have been and are now compelled to patronize this road, there is very little love for the Santa Fe in this locality.

## THE TARIFF TINKERS.

Already the protectionist is demanding new tariff legislation, claiming that the present law is "sectional and outrageous," and insisting on its alteration to suit some other view of the situation. If a tariff, for protection or for revenue with incidental protection, can be devised which will not be sectional in its application, we have failed to discover on what plan it could be so constructed. It even goes further than to the point of sectionalism, but always reaches individualism and tends to build up one person's business at the expense of another.

Albuquerque expects to get the Denver and Rio Grande when that road moves on from Santa Fe, and we hope and believe she will realize her expectations, but it will only be a branch of that great line which will reach out for the trade of New Mexico's live, enterprising city. This country will get the main line in the extension of the road which is next to pass through this Territory. No other course on the part of that company would embody that degree of good sense and business acumen hitherto shown by the D. & R. G.

Anent the probable extension of the Denver and Rio Grande railway system into this territory, as published elsewhere in this issue, the *Denver Republican* of the 6th inst. has an elaborate editorial showing the importance of the contemplated extension alike to Colorado and New Mexico, and also indicating its probable progress through this territory to El Paso, Tex. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

Charles F. Hunt has resigned the office of sheriff of Bernalillo county, and Thomas S. Hubbell has been appointed his successor. This information is important to outsiders only in that it furnishes a precedent of the possibility of a Republican letting go an office without being kicked out.

With the farther advances in prices of iron and steel should be coupled the gain of 1c per pound for wool, which apparently began its journey to a higher level about a fortnight ago. Better quotations have also been made for cheaper grade woolen goods, 25c per yard for prints, Bessemer pig, billets, wheat, pork, lard, hogs, shoes, and copper, while declines in prices are recorded for flour, corn, oats, coffee, cotton, naval stores and cattle. Sugar, coal and lumber are practically unchanged.—*Bradstreet's.*

The good people of Kansas have appeared to be exceedingly dry since they amended their constitution so as to prohibit the use of a large class of wet goods, but during the past few days the heavy rains and swollen streams have threatened to wash the State from the face of the earth.

## OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE FOURTH NATIONAL- AL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

To be Held in Albuquerque September  
16-19, 1895.

By the authority of the National Executive Committee, the Fourth National Irrigation Congress is hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the four days beginning September 16th, 1895.

The present year is proving to be the most remarkable in the history of American irrigation. It has seen a wonderful awakening of popular interest in the cause throughout the East, resulting in the organization of most potential forces for the purpose of co-operating with the western people; the enactment of well considered laws in eight States, and the creation of administrative systems in five of them; the recognition of the pressing nature of the problem by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, under whose direction a National Board of Irrigation has been formed from officials in various departments of the government.

These splendid evidences of the triumphant progress of the irrigation cause demand a large, representative and effective session of the Irrigation Congress in 1895. A further reason for such a gathering is the fact that the presidential campaign of 1896 will be inaugurated previous to the assembling of another session of this body, and that it is thus necessary to formulate, at Albuquerque, the demands which the friends of irrigation will desire to make upon the great political parties of the nation.

In view of the nature of the opportunity, a program of extraordinary variety, interest and importance will be arranged, and it is anticipated that this session of the congress will be more widely useful and influential than the previous conventions at Salt Lake in 1891, at Los Angeles in 1893, and at Denver in 1894. The friends of irrigation throughout the United States—for today the movement is national in its scope and interest—should unite in an effort to obtain a worthy result at Albuquerque.

## BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Third National Irrigation Congress at Denver, Colorado, September 8th, 1894, the Fourth National Irrigation Congress will be composed as follows:

1. All members of the National Executive Committee.
2. All members of the States and Territorial Commissions.
3. Five delegates at large, to be appointed by their respective Governors, for each of the following states and territories:—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
4. Three delegates at large for each state and territory not heretofore enumerated, to be appointed by the Governors of said states or territories, or, in case of the District of Columbia, by the President.
5. One delegate each from regularly organized Irrigation, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and Societies of Engineers, Irrigation Companies, Agricultural Colleges, and Commercial bodies.
6. Duly accredited representatives of any foreign nation or colony, each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and each Governor of a state or territory will be admitted as honorary members.

The use of proxies and the manner of casting the vote of delegations will be regulated in accordance with a resolution adopted at Denver and printed on page 80 of the official report of that meeting.

By order of  
THE NATIONAL EXEC. COM.,  
WM. E. SMYTH, Ch'rm.,  
Box 1019, Chicago, Ill.

FRED L. ALLE, Sec'y.,  
110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
The OLD ABE EAGLE has location notices for sale. They comply with the law and are the best location notices ever offered to the miners of Lincoln county.

## The Rains...

Have set in. How are you fixed on Slickers, Rubber Boots and other Wet Weather Goods? We have a full line, together with Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, &c.—in fact, the most complete line of general merchandise in Lincoln county.

Yours for Low Prices,

**TALIAFERRO BROS.**

Maybe you don't like Cherry Phosphate, and maybe you do. We have it. Fine drink.

## Special Clearance Sale

.....AT.....

**ZIEGLER BROS. FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.**

Our second annual clearing sale of all Spring and Summer Dress Goods will commence to-day. We propose to sell for the next thirty days all

LAWNS, SATEENS, DUCKS, DIMITIES, WHITE GOODS, PERCALES, LIGHT OUTING FLANNELS, ETC.

AT **ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.**

We have not very many summer goods left, but we do not believe in keeping them over for next season, so in order to close out the entire stock of these goods we will give our customers the benefit of our loss. When we tell you that they are all new and desirable staples, and all patterns from this season, we will guarantee you no better value anywhere and defy all competitors.

We also offer 50 pairs of fine **Ladies' Slippers**, new and stylish goods at **\$1.25** a pair, former price \$2.50, as long as they last. Yours for low prices, **ZIEGLER BROS.**

## RAILROAD OR RAILROAD, This is the Place To Trade.

Why? Because we give one and all their full value for the money and

We will, for the next 30 **One Price to All.** days, make a Grand Sweep in Prices, in all lines.

CLOTHING, HATS, DRY GOODS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR, MILLINERY and All Lines carried.

We Defy Competition, and Cash Purchasers will find it to their interest to give us a call. No space to quote prices, but call and we guarantee our prices to suit.

Agents Standard Fashion. **S. M. WIENER & SON.**

Jefferson Reynolds, President. Frank J. Sager, Cashier.  
Wm. Watson, Vice-President. Geo. L. Ulrich, Ass't Cashier.

## EXCHANGE BANK.

WHITE OAKS N. M.

CAPITAL, \$30000.

DIRECTORS—Jefferson Reynolds, Wm. Watson, J. W. Zollars, Geo. L. Ulrich and Frank J. Sager.

We tender our services in all matters within the scope of legitimate banking.

Foreign Exchange issued on all the principal Cities of Europe.

Prompt attention given to collections.